



Sentiment Analysis

A Probabilistic Approach

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Outline

- 1 The goal
- 2 Approach
- 3 Data Preprocessing
- 4 Classification
- 5 Webserver Framework
- 6 Conclusion



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The goal of the project

Project Description

Performing sentiment analysis on messages about the EO

- Classification Sentiment vs. Non Sentiment
- Classification Positive vs. Negative



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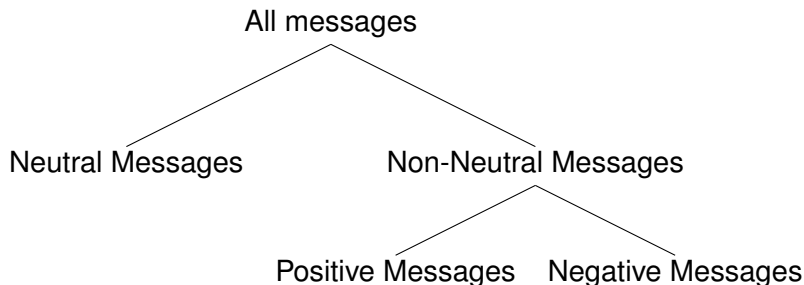


Approach

- Preprocessing of the data
- Perform machine learning algorithms on data
- Use best algorithms to classify real time on server



Hierarchical Classification





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Outline

3 Data Preprocessing

- Dataset Analysis
- Data Cleaning
- Data Reduction



Dataset Analysis

Dataset messages EO

10.000 messages, 19 features per message

Only 3 features used:

- Source
- Sentiment
- Message contents



Data Cleaning

- Shorten words, e.g. 'saaaaaaai' to 'saaai'
- Stemmer



Data Reduction

- Only use Twitter messages (83% of all messages)
- Remove articles, personal pronouns and prepositions
- Substitute smileys with words
- Remove some punctuation marks (not ! ?)



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Outline

4 Classification

- Weighted Sum Probability
- Perceptron
- Support Vector Machine
- Naive Bayes
- Multiclassification with Perceptron
- Entropy
- Neural Network



Classification



Weighted Sum Probability

- Extract features
- Assign sentiment probabilities to features

$$P(feature) = \frac{\sum feature \in C_1}{\sum feature \in C_1 \cup C_2} \quad (1)$$

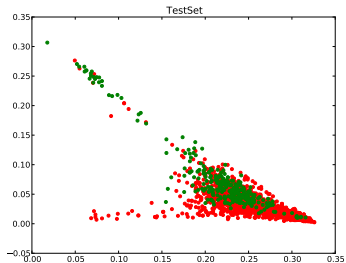
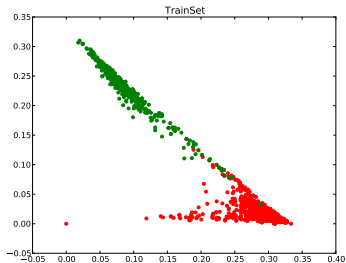
- Assign sentiment probabilities to sentences

$$P(s) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{f \in s} P(f) \quad (2)$$



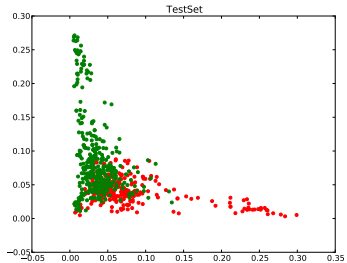
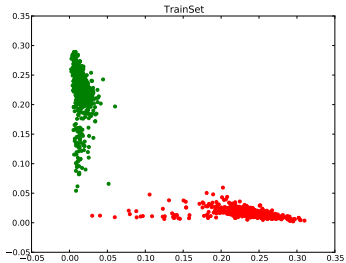
Weighted Sum Probability

WSP: Neutral vs Non-Neutral



Weighted Sum Probability

WSP: Positive vs Negative





Perceptron

Algorithm

Train linear threshold

Input : Sentence probabilities, sentence values

Output : Treshold



Results & Conclusion

Results : High precision OR recall, never both

Conclusion : Linear threshold not good enough



Support Vector Machine

Algorithm

Fit in featurespace that binds features to classes

Input : Features in vector

Output : Number belonging to class



Results & Conclusion

Results : Not very good recall/precision/accuracy

Conclusion : Fit can not be made on these features
or more data needed to find clear boundary



Naive Bayes

Algorithm

Prior and likelihood lead to posterior

Input : Features from sentence

Output : Probability



Results & Conclusion

		Recall	Accuracy	Precision
Results :	Positive	0.43	0.81	0.39
	Negative	0.40	0.71	0.17
	Neutral	0.61	0.59	0.79

Conclusion : Low recall and precision



Multiclassification with Perceptron

Algorithm

Specialized perceptron for each class, one vs. all

Input : Sentence probability for class

Output : Most likely class



Multiclassification with Perceptron

Results & Conclusion

Results :

Test \ Real	True	False
True	41	22
False	113	418

Accuracy = 0.77

Precision = 0.65

Time taken: 33 sec

Conclusion : Moderate results



Entropy

Algorithm

Words with highest likelihood for class

Input : Corpus

Output : Most likely class



Results & Conclusion

		Recall	Accuracy	Precision
Results :	Positive	0.42	0.74	0.25
	Negative	0.22	0.88	0.47
	Neutral	0.76	0.69	0.80

Conclusion : No satisfying results for positive and negative classification



Neural Network

Algorithm

Backpropagation

Input : Features from sentence

Output : Value for outputnodes (classes)



Results & Conclusion

Results : Training time = 3 hours for 500 sentences, 5000 iterations.

Test \ Real	True	False
True	14	6
False	40	94

Conclusion : Still many messages with sentiment incorrectly classified.

Possible cause: ratio of messages with sentiment and nonsentiment.



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Webserver Framework

Request → Server (PHP/PYTHON) → Result (XML)

Request `http://url.com/?dataset=1&message=De EO is cool!`

Result XML File (Containing: Status, Message, Sentiment, Accuracy, Precision, Recall)



Demo

Action...



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Conclusion

- All learning algorithms have their (dis)advantages
- Multiclassification with perceptron and Neural Networks give best results
- Not enough data



Questions?